NEW ORLEANS.

Important Points in the Report of the Sub-Committee.

The Fabric of Radical Lies Demolished.

Rumor of Federal Orders to Arrest White League Leaders.

WHAT GENERAL OGDEN SAYS.

General Sheridan's Narrative of Recent Events.

A Question Whether Democrats or Radicals First Called the Military.

WHO TELLS THE TRUTH?

Judge Dibble Discharged by Kellogg for Plain Speaking.

FEELING IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Another Volley of Hot Shot from Andrew Johnson.

THE INDIGNATION MEETING.

REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMIT-

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1875. It may turn out that Mr. Conkling blundered when he delayed the motion of Mr. Thurman calling on the President for information on Louisiana affairs. The President's reply to this call for information will be sent in on Monday, and will, it is asserted by his friends, give a horrible account of murder-, plots, and dark and dangerous organizations, in which the White League will cut a great figure. The most desperate and lawiess purposes will be charged against this organization, and the President appears, from the report of gentlemen who have seen him to-day, to have worked himself into a state of mind in which he believes that the most energetic and severe methods alone can be safely applied in the Souta.

The documents he will send in will contain nu merous reports from different persons, army officers, United States oficials and members of the Reilogg government, all tending (so rumor eavs) to show that the country is in danger and well calculated to fire the Northern heart.

A COUNTERBLAST PROM THE SUB-COMMITTEE. Unluckily for these one-sided assertions the New Orleans Committee, who will be here on Monday, will also make a report, which will probably follow so quickly upon the other now that it will correct and clear up what might otherwise mislead the public. The New Orleans Committee, which, it will be remembered, called and heard evidence on both sides, will report to the lollowing

New Orleans showed that in the late election there was no intimidation to prevent colored men voting the republican ticket. No evidence was brought to the committee that any violence had been threatened. One man swore that he was threatened, but he, it appeared, remained all day at the polls and voted the republican ticket. Several witnesses had heard that others had been threatened, but knew nothing on their own ex-

Second-The evidence shows that though in several White Leagues the proposition to discharge servants who voted the republican ticket was brought up and discussed, it was in every case

Third-The evidence shows that the Returning Board was a monstrous and clumsy fraud, and that the members of it had not even skill enough to conceal their wrong and duplicity.

Four h-That the United States troops under orders of Marshal Packard scoured the parishes a week before election with warrants in their pockets against democrats and appeared at the polls on election day, thus intimidating and driving of democratic voters. Thus the intimidation appears to have been on the republican side and

against the democrats.

Fig. — The report will show that the disorder in the Legislature had ceased, and the meeting was entirely orderly and quiet before and at the time General De Trobriand entered the hall to arrest

Sixth-That the only request of Mr. Wiltz to General De Trobriand was to help in keeping order in the lobby outside of the Hail, the police being utterly memcient and useless. This he accomplished his personal appearance, attended by only an

hold on the people of the State. That it is sup-ported by not more than two-thirds of the colored vote and by no white men except the office holders and those whose relatives hold office.

Eighth-That at the last election many colored men voted the democratic ticket, on account whom personally appeared before the committee and testified to the fact and to their democratio

sympathies. Ninch-The evidence shows that the police of New Orleans is demoralized and useless, that they have practically ceased to patrol the streets, and that order is melutained only through a wholesome dread of the White League organization which as the lawless element knows consists of

the bravest and best citizens united together to preserve peace. Tenth-The evidence shows that the Wnite League consists of the merchants, lawyers and others, the best citizens, and is simply a citizens' association, having not a rowdy among its mem

It is now generally understood that the report of the committee will be made to the chairman of the larger committee, of which this is a sub-committee, and that its findings, which will be mainly of the facts as they appeared in evidence and suggestions, will be presented over the signatures of the three

Rumor says that Mesers. Phelps and Potter, being less partisan or more ardent, were anxious, If left to themselves, to use bolder lauruage to exthe sake of securing the indorsement of Mr. Foster they have somewhat moderated their language. But, even with this qualification, the report will be round as bold, uncompromising and truthiul as any report which has in recent years come from a Congressional committee.

WHAT PAIR THE REPORT MAY SUFFER

It is not known, or course, what dispusition the Louisiana Committee will make of the report of their sub-committee, and the President's acherents aiready bold.y assert that it will not be accepted and that the whole committee will be or-dired down to make a new investigation. But this seems bardly probable, now that public a ten tion is fixed on the matter.

THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE. The three members of the \$10-committee-

Foster, Potter and Pheips-are men of high charcapacity or honesty, and their report will have no does not the President, that a great wrong has been done, and that the President has acted hastily on Louisiana, and on one sided information given by unscrupulous partisans and accepted in

A CPEERFUL PRESIDENT. The President meantime is cheerful, it is said, well satisfied with the aspect of affairs, and confident that the country will stand by him and by Sheridan. He believes that when his reply reaches the Senate and the country there will be a consolidation of sentiment in the North, and that, as he said the other day, he will once more have a party behind him. This is the report which his stanchest adnerents give of him. He says that the half is not yet known of Southern outrages. Meantime people remark that so far as is known the President did not communicate with ask them to inform him of the condition they found to exist down there; yet this would have appeared only natural and proper, it is suggested, when it is remembered that in his Message he asked Congress to point out a course for to adopt in Louisiana. Certainty ne could hardly as to the real condition of matters in New Orleans than a committee of Congress, and one, too, as is evident to everybody from the uncommonly high character of its members, chosen with great care by the Speaker. Indeed, it was generally acknowledged in Washington, when the names of the committee were first aunounced, that it was the ablest which Mr. Blaine had ever appointed. People think it strange. therefore, that, so lar as is known, the President never directed an inquiry to this committee. It he wished the truth, it is asked, ought he not to have sought at least information from them?

REPUBLICAN CATCUSES. The Senate republicans held a caucus to-day, and Senators report great unanimity of feeling and determination to support the President. The House republicans held a caucus to-night, to await the reports of the President and the New Orleans Committee.

Mr. Wilson, of Indiana, desired an amendment instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill for a new election in Louisiana.

Mr. BUTLES, of Massachusetts, spoke in favor of the resolution, justifying the President and justifying the acts of Sheridan, Judge Hoar, of Massachusetts, said he intended

to do his duty in spice of the clamors of the public press. He supposed the republican party would support their President and he knew the President was endeavoring to confine his action strictly within the line of his constitutional duty. He fully sustained the President and General Sheridan. Mr. Blaine, of Maine, was called for but did not

Mr. Townsend, of Pennsylvania, desired to hear Mr. Foster, the chairman of the New Orleans subcommittee, who had just come into the hall, but that gentleman made no response.

Mr. Ward, of Illinois, said he would not be bound by the action of a caucus that hesitated to do what was necessary to preserve the republican party and protect all the citizens of the Union.

A resolution for the appointment of a committee of nine, in accordance with Mr. White's proposition, was agreed to, ween the caucus adjourned until the report of the Committee on Louisiana Affairs shall be made and the President's Message on that subject transmitted to Congress.

General Butler was with the President for some time to-day. Mr. Foster, of the New Origans Committee, arrived here to-night in time to attend the caucus, but declined to speak until the committee were ready to report.

MAYNARD ON BUTLER. Mr. Maynard, who presided over the caucus, but did not take part in the discussion, took occa-sion to rebuke General Butler for als criticisms on the President's action, rominding him that he was prompt to denounce the so-called usurpation in Louisiana, but had not a word to say about the causes which prompted the President's action. SYPHER'S PROPOSAL.

Mr. Sypher, of Louistana, the only member of the Louisiana delegation present at the caucus, led off in a speech favoring a new election in Louisiana, which was heartly applauded by many Northern men.

KELLOGG'S BETE NOIR. Attorney General Field, of Louisiana, who is now here, has received a despatch from Governor Kellogg, saying that "the republican party does not indorse Judge Dibble's letter. He published it in the democratic papers alone. Our irlends generally condemn him."

A NEW ELECTION. sion as the basis of their bill. That bill provided that the election shall be under the supervision of army officers. The House bill anthorizes the President to appoint three civilian Commissioners, who sha! superintend an election, to be protected by the army to secure a full vote. Commissioners shall be installed for the unexpired term. Mr. Kellogg and Marshal Packard oppose a new election, while the Congressional delegation favors it, and expects to get the support of all the Southern republicans for its passage through the House.

SECRETARIES FISH AND BRISTOW. The reports prevalent of the intended resignation of Secretaries Fish and Bristow are not justifled by any recent expressions of these gentle-

SHERIDAN'S STORY OF THE OUTRAGE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1875. The following official desputch was received here

late last night, dated HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 8, 1875.

To Hon. W. W. BELENAP, Secretary of War. Wash-I have the honor to submit the following prief report of affairs as they occurred here in the organization of the State Legislature of January 4,

I was not in command of this military department until nine o'clock a' night on the 4th inst., but I fully indorse and am willing to be held responsible for acts of the military as conservators of the public peace upon that day. During the lew cays in which I was in the city prior to the 4th of January the general topic of conversation was the scenes of bloodshed that were liable to occur on that day, and I repeatedly heard threats of assassinating Governor and regrets expressed that he was not killed on the 14th of September last; also threats of the sussassination of republican members of the House in order to secure the election of a democratic Speaker. I also know of the kidnapping, by the banditti, of Mr. Cousin, one of the members elect of the Legislature.

PRECACTIONS TAKEN.
In order to preserve peace and to make the State House sale for the peaceable assembing of the Legislature, Ceneral Emory, upon the requisition of the Governor, stationed troops to the vicinity of the building. Owing to these precautions the Legislature assembled in the State House without any disturbance of the peace. At twelve o'clock William Vigers, Clerk of the last House of Represontatives, proceeded to call the roll, as, according to law, he was empowered to do. One hundred and two legally returned members answered to their names. Of this number fifty. wo were republicans and dity uemocrats. Before entering the House Mr. L. A. Wiltz had been selected in caucus as the democratic nominee for speaker, and Michael Hahn as the republican nominee. Mr. Vigers had not fluished announcing the result when one of the memoers, Mr. Billien, of Lafourene, nominated Mr. L. A. Wiltz for temporary beenker. Mr. Vizers promptly declared the motion out of older at that time, when some one put the question, and, amid cheers on the democratic side of the House, Mr. Witts desired on

the Speaker's chair and gavel, and declared him-self Speaker. A profest against this arbitrary and unlawful proceeding was promptly made by members of the majority; but Mr. Wiltz paid no attention to these protests, and on motion from some

THE DEMOCRATIC SIDE of the House it was declared that one Trezevant was nominated and elected Clerk of the House, Mr. Trezevant at once sprang forward and occupied the Cierk's chair amidst the wildest con fusion over the whole House. Mayor Wiltz then again on another nomination from the democratic side of the House, declared one Plood elected Sergeant-at-Arms, and ordered a certain number of assistants to be appointed. Instantly a large number of men throughout the Hall, who had been admitted on various pretexts, such as reporters and members' iriends and spectators, turned down the lapels of their coats upon which were pinned blue ribbon badges on which were printed in gold letters the words "Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms." and the Assembly was in the possession of the minority, and the White League of Louisiana had made good its threat of seizing the House. Many of the assistant sergeant-atarms being well known as

CAPTAINS OF WHITE LEAGUE companies in this city. Notwithstanding the suddenness of this movement the leading republican members had not failed to profest again and again against this revolutionary action of the minority, but all to no purpose, and many of the republicans rose and left the House in a body, together with the Cierk, Mr. Vigers, who carried with him the original roll of the House as returned by the Secretary of State. The excitement was now great, and the acting Speaker directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to prevent the egress or ingress of members and others, and several exciting scuffles in which knives and pistols were drawn took place, and for a few moments it seemed as if bloodshed would ensue. At this juncture Mr. Dupré, a ocratic member from Orleans parish, moved that the military power of the general government be invoked to preserve the peace and that a committee be appointed to wait on General De Trobriand, the commanding officer of the United States troops stationed at the State House, and request his assistance in

CLEARING THE LOBBY. The motion was adopted. A committee of five, of which Mr. Dupré was made chairman, was sent to wait upon General De Trobriand, and soon returned with that officer, who was accompanied by two of his staff officers. As General De Trobriano walked down to the Speaker's desk loud applause burst from the democratic side of the House. General De Trobriand asked the acting Speaker if it was not possible for him to preserve order without appealing to him to preserve order as a United States officer? Mr. Wiltz said it was not. Whereupon the General proceeded to the lobby, and addressing a few words to the excited crowd, peace was at once restored. On motion of Mr. Dupré, Mr. Wiltz then, in the name of the General Assembly of the State of Louislana, thanked General De Trobriand for his interference in behalf of law and order, and the General withdrew. The republicans had now generally withdrawn from the hall, and united in signing a petition to the Governor, stating their grievances and asking his aid, which petition, signed by flity-two legaliy returned members of the House, is in my possession. Immediately subsequent to the action of Mr. Wiltz in ejecting the Clerk of the old House Mr. Billien moved that two gentlemen from the parish of De Soto, one from Winn, one from Bienville and one from Iberia, who had not been returned by the Returning Board, be sworn in as members, and they were accordingly

SWORN IN BY MR. WILTZ and took their seats on the floor as members of the House. A motion was now made that the House proceed with its permanent organization, and accordingly the roll was called by Mr. Trezevant, the acting Clerk, and Wiltz was declared Speaker and Trezevant Clerk of the Bouse. Acting on the protest made by the majority of the House, the Governor now requested the commanding general of the department to aid him in restoring order and enable the legally returned members of the House to proceed with its organization according to law. This request was reasonable and in accordance with law. Remembering vividiv the terrible massacres that took place in this city on the assembling of the Constitutioua Convention in 1866 at the Mechanics' Institute, and believing that

of the Legislature were, or would be, endangered in case an organization under the law was attempted, the posse was jurnished, with the request that care should be taken that no member the Legislature returned by the Returning Board should be ejected from the floor. This military posse performed its duty under directions The House Judiciary Committee have perfected from the Governor of the State, and removed from the floor of the House those persons who had been illegally seated and who had no legal right to be there, whereupon the democrats rose and leit the House, and the remaining members proceeded to effect an organization under the State laws. In all this turmoil, in which bloodshed was imminent, the military posse behaved with great discretion. When Mr. Wiltz, the usurping Speaker of the House, called for troops to prevent bloodshed, they were given him. When the Governor of the State called for a posse for the same purpose and to enforce the law it was furnished also. Had this not been done it is my firm belief that scenes

of bloodshed would have ensued. P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant General,

SHERIDAN AND OGDEN IN-TERVIEWED.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 9, 1875. The city has been agitated with rumors throughout the day to the effect that despatches had been received from Washington ordering the arrest of the leaders of the White League; but, after diligent inquiry, your correspondent failed trace them to any authentic source. In pursuit of information he called upon General Ogden, the commander of the White League place of business, on Union street. stated that he had heard nothing in regard to the proposed arrest, and did not expect it. GENERAL OGDEN'S STATEMENT.

He said the character of the White League has been so thoroughly investigated by the Congressional committee, and its personnel has just been so signally vindicated by the Assistant Attorney General of the State, Judge Dibble, that he though there could be no longer any doubt in the public mind, either North or South, as to its real pur-

When asked whether the organization extended throughout the State be replied, "I am at the head of no State, but merely a local organization." regard to the organization of the White League he stated it grew spontaneously out of a feeling of despair engendered among the people by the brigading of the police and organizing of bodies of negro militia under General Barber. who for two years paraded our streets in all the panopty of war and occasionally made expeditions into the country. Their arrogance and threatening attitude had filled the people with foar and competed them to some defensive measure for seit-protection. "As to its object," he replied, "it has always been a solely defensive organization. It never, to my knowledge, contemplated any aggressive movement- directed toward interiering with the rights, political or otherwise, of any citizen or in any manner disturbing the public peace."

When as ed it it had any political object he reing a fair election and preventing conservative citizens being robbed of their rights when interes ed." With regard to its action on election day he answered :- "No other action was taken than to pol ce the polis as citizens and preserve the people, irrespentive of race, color or previous condition in the exercise of their right of suffrage."

TOUCHING ITS ACTION January 4 the General said, "I deny that the White League, as a body, took any action whatnection I desire to state that among the many misstatements and errors that have appeared in the telegraphic despatches pub-

to the rostrum, pushed aside Mr. Vigers, seized lished in the Northern papers of the 4th and 5th instants, the first despatch, stating that the entire forces of the White League were secretly ordered to meet at their respective armories on Monday morning, at six o'clock, with twenty-five rounds of ammunition and twentytour hours' rations, is entirely incorrect. No orders whatsoever were given. The second despatch, at No. 71 St. Louis street, is also entirely incorrect, the fact being that I was at my place of business that whole day. The White League did not assem-ble on the 4th of January, and took no part as an organization in the action of that day stirred so deeply the popular heart in all parts of

When questioned as to the

PROBABLE FUTURE OPERATIONS of the White League, Ogden answered very emphatically as follows:-- "I think its mission has been already accomplished in the origin and operation of the White League. The opinion of the press and people of closely consulted by them, and to use it was the only path of escape open for our troubles. Throughout all the advice of such papers as the HERALD and the Tribune was implicitly followed, and the cause having now come a national one we are content to remit the matter to the hands of the people of the nation and to acide by their decision. In uttering this sentiment I seel confident I will be sustained by every officer and member of the organization." Subsequently your correspondent called upon General Sheridan at his room, and found him in the pleasantest of humors, apparently unaware or indifferent to the storm of com-

ment now agitating the country in regard to him. GENERAL SHERIDAN'S STATEMENT. He expressed a ready willingness to supply the HERALD with any information in his power, but said there was positively not a word of news to

When questioned as to his attitude toward the people he remarked, laughingly, that he was not half so ferocious as the people supposed; that all ne wanted to accomplish was the breaking up of all secret armed organizations, whether of white or black; he thought that order and good government could never exist here until this was achieved. In liustration he cited the case of Judge Myers, of Rapides parish, who arrived in the city to-day, via Memphis. This man, although born in the parish, had to steal off in the night on account of the leagues in his section, and a short time ago unable to visit his sick father at another end of the town from dread inspired by the same cause. When asked as to the nature of the proceedings he intended adopting toward the White League the General replied:-"I don't mean any harm to them or anybody in case they will disband. The object of all my despatches has been solely directed toward breaking them up. It appeared to me that nobody in the country dared to tell the plain truth about tnem. Newspapers dared not do so in fear of losing their patronage, nor people on account of losing their business. No one could do this under the circumstances, as well as myself, and this I have done. When the people come to realize this fully and properly they will find I have been working in their own interests, and I believe they will yet acknowledge this. The great trouble in this country has been the feeling of insecurity inspired by these secret organizations; that obviated a solution of its difficulties is comparatively

When questioned as to the nature of his report despatched last evening to the Secretary of War the General declined alluding to its contents, but he believed they would be made public at Washington. In the course of a rambling conversation which followed the General owned to never having met any of the White League leaders, and added that he knew nothing whatever personally about them. He could not speak with any certainty concerning the duration of his stay in the city; he had come here en route for Cuba and St. Augustine. He might go there yet, perhaps-not so soon as he at first expected. The interview was short, to the point and an exceedingly pleasant one, the General remarking, as be bowed your correspondent out, that the HERALD owed him a life subscription to that paper in return for the journalistic opportunities ne had afforded, an opinion in which your correspondent coincided.

KELLOGG'S PRIEND DIBBLE Kellogg and his friends indignantly repudiate the sentiments expressed in the Dibble letter telegraphed to the Chairman of the Investigating Committee last night. They say he has always been high in their councils and confidence, was their chosen representative before the committee. and, in order to testify proper disapprobation, Kellogg this morning removed him from of Assistant Attorney General of the State.

BISHOP WILMER AND GENERAL SHERIDAN had an interview this evening upon the subject of to agree, consequently the interview was somewhat long and stormy. The Bishop explains that in his testimony before the Congressional Committee, wherein he stated there was no security, he meant no security under the courts against thefts, &c., of which he was speaking.

ANDREW JOHNSON'S VIEWS.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 9, 1875 I was yesterday interrupted in my interview with ex-President Johnson on Louisiana usurpation by a large number of visitors pouring into his room in consequence of his being a candidate for the United States Senatorship. In the conversation I had with him to-day he said Grant and conduct to grouse such a decided spirit of opposition as would provoke some overt acts upon the part of the Louisiana people and then endeavor to make it a Northern question. These two men. uid there have been any resistance offered to the soldiers, would have delighted to have heraided it all over the country that there was still in existence the same old rebellious spirit and the same animosity entertained for government that there was during the late American war. Could they have succeeded in their dangerous plot to overturn civil rule and perpetual military despotism and got the support of the Northern people on the ridiculous plea that Southern people were still impre gnated with the seeds of sedition and rebellion. Grant might, peradventure, have Had his third term verified at the lamentable sacrifice of the Great American Republic. The third term is

A HIGH STAKE for which Grant played, and for which he has overstepped the bounds of all constitutional law. disregarding all patriotic impulses, and, in fact, to elevate him to a position that no man, no matter how noble or gitted, has ever yet dared to lift his eyes-that is, to a third term of the Prest dential chair. His sordid and selfish ambition would attain what is not in the power of man to do while there is yet a republic. But the people of the South, by the most exemplary conquet and

SINGULAR OBEDIENCE
to whatever oppressions have been put upon them by Grant and his creature Sheridan, have defeated their machinations, knowing full well that if they out let these men go their full length and allow them to give full vent to their animosity, as they had done in the Louisiana usurpation, their acts

ODIOUS IN THE EYES OF THE WHOLE NATION and would bring down upon themselves the censure and condemnation they endeavored to put hand and nod of the head the ex-President concally, but mentally, and so is Sheridan little man. a little upstart. It would not require a very remarkable pair of scales to measure the brains of either or both combined. People are just now beginning to find out their capacity; before their shortcomings have been smothered under their military prestige. Sheridan never deserved the full meed of praise which has been

SHERIDAN'S SPURIOUS REPUTATION.

His reputation in the Shenandoan Valley was made for him by caring and consummate exploits of other generals. Sheridan always managed to come in and claim laurels when better in Taesday at one o'dlock.

men had won victory. Now that the war is over, THE FEELING OF SOUTH CARwhen it has ceased to arouse the curiosities which it at first engendered, when there is an effort and a most arient desire throughout the whole coun try to dwell in peace and in unity, to cover up and forget the misunderstandings of the past, an attempt upon the part of these two men to resume the bloody axe that Grant, by crushing out a people, may be fostered into a third term, peria, s to declare himself su-preme dictator, is simply monstrous, and American people will not to it. It is an utter impossibility to defend Grant's Louisiana policy. It is so devoid of anything like statesmauship that even his own partisans must revolt at it when they hear the voice of the people come thundering along the whole line. One of the causes which led to the attempt made to impeach me, and that, too, for maintaining constitutional government, was the controversy which led to an open rupture with Grant men. I appointed Grant Secretary of War ad interim. He made a piedge to me that should he find it against his wishes to remain in office until the Stanton question was settled he would turn the keys of the placed Stanton in possession. For a man to violate a sacred pledge were but to debase and degrade himself and to render him unfit for fulfilling any public position. Grant you know at one time strongly leaned over to the democracy, and his reports regarding the South best he ever made. It is a little singular now that he should desire to humiliate Louisiana that he himself may grow fat upon their walls. Grant found it profitable to himself to go with the dominant party, and he now wishes to continue himself in power, not by appealing to their reason. but to their passions and prejudices, which should

have long since died out. Here the interview ended. Louisiana's usurpation has added greatly to the strength of Johnson as a candidate for the United States Senatorship, being regarded as a firm adherent of constitutional government and one who would protect the interests of any State so wrongluly assailed and trampled under foot as that of Louisiana.

THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA TO JUDGE LYONS.

RICHMOND, Jan. 9, 1875. Hon. James Lyons, who was President of the Blanton Duncan Convention at Louisville, which nominated Charles O'Conor for President, in 1872 and who has since been regarded here as a fepub lican, has addressed the following letter to Governor Kemper:-**RICHMOND. Jan. 7. 1875.**

lican, has addressed the following letter to Governor Kemper:—

RICHMOND, Jan. 7, 1875.

To Hon. James L. Kemper, Governor of Virginia:—

Dear Sir.—From the days of Mr. Madison to the surrender at Appomatrox (ever to be depiored), when the constitution of the United States has been invaded and the liberty of the people threatened by federal authority, it has been the custom of Virginia to raise her voice against the usurpers and summon her sister States to counsel with her. In my opinion, the constitutional rights of the States and the liberty of the people have been more violently and dangerously assalled by the proceedings of the federal general Phil Sheridan (unhapply saved from Castle Thunder by a blunder of General Bragg) and his soldiers in New Orleans than they ever were before since the adoption of the constitution, excepting always the declaration of war against the Southern States and their desolation for peaceably asserting their right to withdraw from a government which had violated its compact with them and grievously oppressed them. I do not recollect that ever before the army has been called in by the Executive department or any government to disperse the Legislature except in the time of Cromwell and the First Napoleon, and if such an outrage upon constitutional inberty is tolerated in the State of Louislana, it may and probably will be practised in every State in which the Legislature, excepting its inherent right to judge of the qualifications of its members, shall expel a republican radical and admit a democrat to the vacant seat, if the Senate of Virginia shall expel, as I presume it will, Senator Granam tor selining a lederal office, we may expect some Austro-iederal butcher general, more infamous and bloody than the savage Austrian who whipped the Hungarian women, to march in a file of soldiers and disperse the Senate, although a gallant rederal senator presides over it, and if in triumph over the law, the constitution and the liberty of file country this lerocious and hearties mercenaries dog for the blood of Southern men; but if he does he ought to be immediately impeached and expelled from office and the infamous Phil arrested and sent to look after some "Captain Jack." Now, my dear sir, we have once more a true hearted, gallant and patriotic Virginian in the executive chair of the State, and to him I appeal to arouse the Legislature to the dangers and horrors which surround us and urge it to summon our sister States, North as well as South, to counsel with her as to the proper means of meeting and repelling them. With great respect, your friend, JAMES LYONS.

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

Governor Kemper replies to-day as follows:—
To Hon. James Lyons:—
Dear Sir.—Your letter of yesterday is entitled to an answer. I agree with you that the outrage being perpetrated in Louisiana is without parallel in American history. It is not local or sectional in its, character; but, if consummated, it means the overthrow of constitutional government and the enthronement of despotism in its worst form over all the States and people. Every iriend of free institutions, no matter where he lives or whatever party name he is known by, must oppose and abhor this last and most slarming userpation. How can you suppose that the federal administration has not authorized or does not sanction these proceedings? Has not Sheridan, of all men and on all occasions, treated with the most truculent defiance every restraint which guards the existence of the State and the rights of the citizen. Was be not singled out for chief command of the army at New Orieans expressly to give him control of this emergency. And after denouncing as banditti the mass of those who represent the best worth and intelligence of a great State, after proposing to subject them to the chances of massacre by authority of his own sizeolo, was he not officially insured of the continued approval and confidence of the government, and is not his power profonged and his command upheld to-day despite the bloody programme he proposed. Be assured, sir, if these things are so they make an impassable guif which separates all true men everywhere from the authors as well as the instruments of this last culminating crime against liberty. It is unnecessary to act upon the suggestions you make, because the subject is being considered on the part of the General Assembly. Let us condide in the patriotism, prudence and wiscom of the representatives of the people, it my wish is inifilled the State will speak with chamners, moderation and dignity, and yet with no uncertain sound, protesting with speak with chamnes, moderation and dignity, and yet with no uncertain sound, prot Governor Kemper replies to-day as follows:-

JAMES L. REMPER, Governor of Virginia. THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

KICHMOND, Va., Jan. 9, 1875.

The following resolutions were introduced in the State Senate to day :-

the State Senate to day;—
Resolved, by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth or Virginia. That the Governors of the states composing the United states of America be and they are hereby earnessly requested to converse as soon as practicable the Legislatures of their respective states in order that the states may consuit together and advise with each other respecting the integrated report of the state of Louisiana, and determine simultaneously to detend and preserve the independence and autonomy of the States.

[Escolved. That the Commonwealth of the States.] States, solved. That the Governor of this Commonwealth not he is hereby requested forthwith to telegraph e resolutions to the Governors of the several states request immediate replies.

An animated and prolonged discussion ensued, in which a spirit of moderation predominated, leading Senators objecting to Virginia taking the initiatory movement as a state in this grave it was the general opinion, however, that Virginia should give an expression of sentiment through her Legislature in the form of a protest against the action of the general government in relation to Louisiaua, and au appeal to

COLUMBIA, Jan. 9, 1875. There is but one sentiment here regarding the high-handed proceedings in Louisiana, and that is that the conduct of the United States military officers at New Orleans on Monday last was the crowning act of infamy and political jugglery that has been enacted in that politically pest-ridden State, and an additional evidence of strategical meanness to watch republican leaders will resort for the purpose of carrying a point against the will of the people and all sense of justice. Prominent democrats of this State, however, view the proceedings in Louisiana as fortunate in one respect, and as calculated to convey to the people of the North a clearer and better defined idea o some of the iniquities to which the Southern States-South Carolina with others-are subjected in the endeavor to secure bonest State govern ments and a correct and peaceable administration of matters further South they watch with intense interest the indications of Northern sentiment and the proceedings of Congress.

FEELING IN ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 9, 1875, The excitement over the situation in Louisians continues unabated here, and, for the time being,

takes precedence over our own affairs in the minds of citizens. Like the Arkansas case, it is a strict party issue. Democrats universally nounce the action of Sheridan as supversive of the rights of the people and destructive of republican institutions, while republicans unanimously assert that the exigencies of the Louisiana case demanaed decisive action on the part of the United States authorities, and that Sheridan did right and will be sustained by the general government and the people.

Rev. W. W. Leake, one of the signers of the protest of the clergy of Little Rock against Sheridan's accusations, which appeared in yesterday's papers, is out this morning in a card, stating that he signed the protest without being cognizant of its character, and withdraws his indorsement to the statement that there is no lawlessness in the

THE HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION, condemning Sheridan's action in New Orleans, came up in the senate to-day, and was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

THE INDIGNATION MEETING TO-MORROW.

The preparations for the mass meeting of citizens of all political parties, to be held in the large hall of the Cooper Institute, on Monday evening next, proceeded yesterday with even increased vigor. The news from New Orleans and Washington, in reference to the Louisiana outrages, served only to increase the intensity of feeling against the action of General Sheridan, and its indorse, ment by President Grant. Though Saturday is an off-day for business, and brokers, bankers and leading merchants are not disposed to linger long at their offices, still yesterday they found time to express their opinions very distinctly on this great violation the rights of citizenship. The call was very largely signed yesterday by prominent men of every shade of political difference, and one of the features of popular opinion was the manifestation of a growing desire on the part of all citizens to manifest their displeasure and disapproval of the course taken by the administration. At noon a meeting of the Executive Committee was held at the office of Mr. August Belmont, Nassau street. Among those present were William Butler Duncan John A. Beall, Simon Sterne, Frederick A. Conkling and others. Messrs, Simon Sterne, William E Dodge, Jr., and John A. Beail were appointed a sub-committee of arrangements. It was also arranged that the following speakers would address

WLLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, EX-GOVERNOR SEYMOUR, JAMES S. THAYER, CLARESON N. POTTER, WILLIAM E. DODGE, GOVERNOR SALOMON, ABRAM S. HEWITT, GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS, WILLIAM M. EVARTS, and COLONEL F. A. CONELING.

It was finally decided not to make any arrange ments for a second meeting in an adjoining hall. Should the necessity arise immediately previous to calling the Cooper Institute meeting to order, it will then be considered by the Executive Committee and action taken thereon. The committee expect that the audience will be of an extremely influential character, and although there is no doubt that there will be an immense overflow of persons unable to obtain admission, the inclemency of the westher will prevent the delivery of any outdoor speeches. It has also been agreed that the lorm of the protest of the meeting shall take the shape of resolutions, and not that of a memorial to Congress. The judgment of the committee was in opposition to a memorial, on the ground that it was useless to memorial; on the ground that it was useless to memorial; those who had, to a large extent, already shown their determination to support the President in his attack upon the liberties of the people. An expression of the sentiment of the people of the city, in public meeting assembled, without regard to party, was reported by the committee as likely to be more influential than the adoption of any other course; and, therefore, received a unanimous approval. The Committee on Resolutions, of which Mr. Marble is chairman, are busily engaged in the preparation of resolutions to be submitted to the meeting which they think which commend themselves to the judgment of every lair-minued citizen, and will andicate in unmistakable terms the attitude of New York towards the Southern policy of the government.

ACTION OF THE LIBERAL REPUBLICANS.

Dr. M. Freiigh, President of the Liberal Republican General Committee, has appointed the following committee on the Cooper Institute meeting:—Hon. Benjamin A. Willis, John Cochrane, S. J. Glassey, B. F. Manierre, H. N. Twombly, Frank M. Glark, F. J. Pitnian, Dr. W. W. Strew, M. B. Wilson.

AT THE MANHATTAN CLUB.

Last night the pariors of the Manhattan Club were well filled with representative democrate, who were all, more or loss, busily engaged diacussiny the exciting topic of the day. The report of General Sheridan, published in the lourth edition of the evening papers, was not accepted by the members as satisfactory, neither did the alic mittee and action taken thereon. The committee

tinance of the reign of the military term now so disgracefully held over the citizens of New Orleans.

At the Union League Cut.

It is understood that the members of the Union League Cluo will take action, in a few days, by which an expression of opinion will be obtained as to the course pursued by the administration. A petition, caring for a meeting of the cluoto testify its disapproval of the course of General Sheridan, was placed upon the table of the reading room on Friday night. It was, however, subsequently removed, inasmuch as it was claimed by some of the members that the rules required that before the petition could receive any signatures it must get the approval of the Executive Committee. This committee will meet on Wednesday evening and the subject of the petition will be considered. Much will depend upon the character and tofluence of the Cooper Institute meeting on Monday night as to whether the petition will be permitted to remain on the table of the club for signature, should the Executive Committee decide in favor of taking any action that will be antagonistic to the administration the question will be discussed and recountons passed in relation thereto at the monthly meeting of the club on intraday night. There was a strong leeting manifested by many of the members has evening in layor of an expression of an opinion, and though the sentiment was not unantitious in opposition to the course pursued by General Sheridan, there was a prevain an isoling, which was manifested by intermed by the members have the duty of the club to take measures by which its disapproval of the recent mintary rule in Louisians should be placed on record.

At the several table places and business houses where lists were kept for the accommodation of gettemen who wished to and their joined their protest with their sutograph, showing that the senting is widespreau.